

230

T H E A T R E R O Y A L.

533

CHINESE - NAME _____

TRAINING AND PLANT, Peterham—**Signor Giammona** has a resident English teacher and a resident Italian teacher. **SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL**—Mr. G.M. Cline has many vacancies for boarders. Wimbledon Hall, Bourke-st. **SYDNEY LADIES' COLLEGE**—Miss FLOWER has a happy party to receive her PUPILS and PROFESSORS on the 24th instant. **SOPRANO COLLEGE**, for Young Ladies, Bree-street, S. 4th division. Principals, Mrs. and Miss E. CURTIS, a. s. The school has been established for the purpose of affording advantages to pupils placed under the tuition of the principals. The number will be taken, each will receive personal supervision. Vacancies are ready to receive pupils on application. **SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL**—The School will reopen for the Examination and Classification of new pupils on Monday, January 29. Regular work will begin at 9.30 a.m. on Tuesday, January 29. **A.B. WEDGALL, Head Master.**

THE QUEEN'S SCHOOL
MACLEAY-STREET, DARLINGHURST.

J. NEALE, *Director*, Head Master.
E. S. REAL, *Master of Lower School*,
with Assistant and Visiting Masters.

THE SCHOOL, OAKLANDS, MITTAGONG.

THE CHRISTMAS VACATION will end on MONDAY, the 28th instant. New Boys will be received on SATURDAY, the 26th instant.

For terms, &c., apply to the head master.

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THE EXAMINATION FOR MATRICULATION will commence on WEDNESDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, at 9 A.M., in the Lecture Theatre of the University of Sydney. Candidates must be present by 8.30 A.M. All candidates must be filled in and sent to the Registrar before TUESDAY, 9th FEBRUARY.

H. E. DARFF,
Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

APPLICATIONS FOR BURSARIES, which must be accompanied by certificates of good character and a satisfactory record of attendance at school or college, may be made up to the date of reading in one of the Affiliated Colleges or elsewhere in the City of Sydney, and must be sent to the Chancellor before TUESDAY, 10th of February.

APPLICATIONS for permission to compete for the FEE-SCHOLARSHIPS must also be sent to the Chancellor on the same date.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

H. E. DARFF,
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MATRIC COLLEGE Drawing, from nature. - Mrs. J. M. Macdonald & Co., Mr. F. J. Waugh, Pastoralists' Club, 373, George Street.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

Whitely Bay, near Manly, N.S.W.
Date _____

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WHOLESALE HOLLANDERS' SCHOOL.

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WILLINGTON-STREET, NEWTON.
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School will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, January 31st, 1864.
WELLESLEY HOUSE, HIGH SCHOOL FOR
GIRLS, Redfern, near SPIDWELL having increased by
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We WANTED to place a Youth in the country under the
tutelage of a Public school or Private Teacher, in order to
qualify for C. S. Examination. Address terms, Rev. F. M. R. 60,
York-street.

Municipal Elections.

NORTH WARD ELECTION
BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.
TO THE ELECTORS.

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Your faithful servant,
CHAS. W. BROWN, ELKSTOWN, MD.

Chevermont, Maine.

MUNICIPALITY — — — — — **CONCORD**

NO ICE is hereby given that, in accordance with the provisions
of the Municipality Act of 1861, a MEETING of the Elders of
the Municipality of Chevermont, Maine, will be held at the residence
of Mr. (Luk's) Schlotheim, Wharf-road, at the hour of 12 o'clock
noon on TUESDAY, the 6th day of February next, for the purpose
of electing a Mayor and two Aldermen, and also of electing the
following Gentlemen, viz.:—William Kent Chapman and John James
Nash, who are eligible for re-election, and also of electing
and also two Aldermen, in room of the undersigned Gentlemen,
viz.:—George Alexander McKay and Francis Turner, whose re-
election is not required by law.

Nominations must be written, and delivered to the Returning
Officer of the Council-Chambers, SEVEN days at least before the
day of nomination. Should there be more candidates than nomi-
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NOTICE is hereby given that a **MEETING** of the **Election** of the **Mayor** and **Returning Officer** will be held at the **Council-chambers, Darling-town**, on **TUESDAY, the 8th day of February**, next, at **ten o'clock**, for the nomination of **three Aldermen** and **two Auditors** in place of those retiring.

Nominations must be in **writing**, and **delivered to the** **Mayor** or **Returning Officer**, at the **City Hall**, **not less than seven days** at least before the day of nomination.

Returners whose rates are **unpaid** cannot vote.

NICHOLAS DAWKINS,
Mayor and Returning Officer.

Council-chambers, DARLINGTOWN.
17th January, 1884.

BOROUGH OF EAST ST. LEONARDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a **MEETING** of the **Election** of the **Mayor** and **Returning Officer** will be held at the **Council-chambers, East St. Leonards**, on **TUESDAY, the 8th day of February**, next, at **ten o'clock**, for the nomination and election of **three Aldermen** and **two Auditors** in place of those retiring.

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Nominations must be in **writing**, and **delivered to the** **Mayor** or **Returning Officer**, at the **City Hall**, **not less than seven days** at least before the day of nomination.

Returners whose rates are **unpaid** cannot vote.

NICHOLAS DAWKINS,
Mayor and Returning Officer.

Council-chambers, DARLINGTOWN.
17th January, 1884.

BOROUGH OF EAST ST. LEONARDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a **MEETING** of the **Election** of the **Mayor** and **Returning Officer** will be held at the **Council-chambers, East St. Leonards**, on **TUESDAY, the 8th day of February**, next, at **ten o'clock**, for the nomination and election of **three Aldermen** and **two Auditors** in place of those retiring.

Nominations must be in **writing**, and **delivered to the** **Mayor** or **Returning Officer**, at the **City Hall**, **not less than seven days** at least before the day of nomination.

G. M. FITZ, Esq.
F. WILSON, Esq.
W. W. GLACKEN, Esq.

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G. M. FITZ, Esq.
F. WILSON, Esq.
W. W. GLACKEN, Esq.

And then:
J. R. WRINDLE, Sec.
R. PATRICK, Jour.
 Nominations must be in writing and delivered to me at my residence, Alfred-street, East of R. Leonard, or at the Council chambers, seven days at least before the said day of nomination.
WILLIAM CROOK
 Returning Officer.
 Council-chambers, East of R. Leonard,
 January 17, 1867.
MUNICIPALITY OF FIVE DOCK
 NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with the Municipalities Act of 1867, a MEETING of the ELECTORS of the above Municipality will be held at the Town Hall, on **TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next, for the purpose of Nominating and Electing** one Alderman to sit at 12 o'clock in the room of the following gentlemen—
 West Ward..... **MR. JOHN CROOK**
 East Ward..... **MR. WILLIAM BUDDE**
 And also Two Aldermen in the room of the undermentioned gentlemen—
 West Ward..... **MR. JAMES W. HARRIS** and **MR. JAMES MURRAY**
 Nominations must be in writing and delivered to me on or before the 17th inst.

Before 12 o'clock noon of MONDAY, the 12th Jan. 1893.

Council-Chambers, Five Dock.

12th January, 1893.

TO THE RATEPAYERS, COUNCILMAN, ALDERMAN AND RETURNING OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH OF MANLY.

Your present Aldermen, Messrs. BARKER and PITT, respectfully intimate that they are CANDIDATES for re-election.

ELECTIONS OF MANLY, W.

At the office of the Returning Officer, and solicite your support.

BOROUGH OF MANLY.

TO THE T. J. DOWD, Esq.

Sir—We, the undersigned Electors of West Ward, respectfully request that you will allow our names to be NOMINATED as candidates for the office of Aldermen at the ensuing election.

We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

Herbert R. Gibson
J. M. Niebel
Felix Napier
John Eastment
Wm. Newman
John Allsopp
Silas Lister

W. Crawford
G. Gwynne
Henry A. Hart
Ch. Dill
G. Doremy
J. Barrowman

John Tuck
Fred. Dave
T. S. Edwards
George Lyle
George Young
J. L. Steele
Wm. Young
W. G. Adwin

and others.

31st January, 1884.

BOROUGH OF HANDWICK.
WIST WARD.

To Messrs. H. S. GIBSON, J. W. NIBBEL, E. NAPPER, E. ENDICOTT, Wm. NEWMAN, and other Electors signing the
Petition, in reply to the above Requisition I have much
pleasure in allowing myself to be Nominated for the West Ward,
and to say in my best for the interests of the Ward and
the Borough in general.

I remain, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
T. J. LOWE.

Miscellaneous

WIST WARD.

Asa your grocers for **ARNOFF'S PRIZED** **SALES**—
also the **SHIFTER** and **SHOWER** **CASE**.
A **BARGAIN**—Choice Foreign Stamp Collection, for
sale, cheap. No. 2. Address: **THE** **SHIFTER**, **SHOWER**, **CASE**.
FOR SALE, complete set of **Photographic** **APPARATUS**.
SALES, cheap. Address: **THE** **SHIFTER**, **SHOWER**, **CASE**.
Photo, **Herald** **Office**.
THE **PIGEON** **FANCIERS**—**TARE**, **TARE**, **TARE**
to **THE** **PIGEON** **FANCIERS**, **TARE**, **TARE**, **TARE**.
TO **BUTCHERS**—**Iron** **Bars**, **Bricks**, and large **block**
Board for **SALE**; also, **Shoe** **Fittings**, cheap. **A**
GEORGE, **Butcher**, **Abolition** **Street**, **Abolition** **Street**.
TANKS, **200** and **400** **gals.**, to be sold cheap. **W. M.**
Attwood, **253**, **George** **Street**.
SECURE—**Lot** of **DARKEN** **ESTATE**, **Manly**, for **SALE**.
Address, **101**, **W. FRITCHARD**, **250**, **George** **Street**.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22.

10

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

facts; he gets his figures with all the accuracy possible, he classifies and arranges them in their most fruitful relations, and he gradually gets at their results from a very wide induction, checking his conclusions, where he can, by cross-calculations.

One of the most common errors amongst hasty politicians is to jump at conclusions either from *a priori* theories, which are pure assumptions, or else from too small a basis of facts, and sometimes even from single instances. This is much easier than to send oneself to a prolonged and patient study of facts and figures, and what is wanting in industry is generally made up in passion; but conclusions thus arrived at have no value, and serve more to mislead the unwary than to promote reform. Hasty experiments in social

reconstruction which are not based on a sound experience very often have to be undone with great loss and pain, and social friction and useless recrimination. We have had a little taste of this ourselves in respect of our colonial land legislation.

Dr GIFFER takes a sweep over fifty years, and having the advantage of official statistics for the whole period to deal with, he gets at conclusions of the highest importance, not only to legislators, but to all social reformers, and which are worth all the money the statistics have cost. There is still in the mother country only too much poverty and wretchedness, and side by side with it there is an immense amount of luxury and wealth. Looking at the phenomena as they stand con-

the cause of the poverty, that the rich man is too strong for the poor man, that if things are left alone the tyranny will be worse and the oppression will be worse, that the degradation of the wage-getting classes has been going on and is continuing, and that nothing but legislation of a socialistic character can stop it. Dr. GIFFEN challenges these conclusions, and shows that during the past fifty years the condition of the wage-getting classes has steadily improved, that the workman of to-day has surter house and more wages than his father and his grandfather had, that for twenty per cent. less work he gets more money : so that, reckoning his in-

creased leisure as something, he is from fifty to one hundred per cent. better off. As to his expenditure, money goes as far as it used to; few things are dearer, many things are cheaper, while some new articles of comfort and luxury have been brought within the range of the working class which fifty years ago they could not afford at all. The conditions of living, too, have been improved in many respects, especially as regards education, public health, and the means of locomotion. In cities the cost of house rent has to some extent increased; that is largely due to the increased payment for labour. We are familiar enough with the same phenomenon in the colonies. Workmen in Sydney who are not fortunate enough to own their own houses complain of

rents as a great deduction from their earnings ; but until speculative builders overtook us with cottage property rent will be very largely determined by the cost of building. The price of land has something to do with it, but the price of labour has more. We cannot have everything. If we enjoy the property which causes high wages, we cannot at the same time have low rents. We must be content to set one thing over against the other. Similar causes, though not to the same extent, have operated in London and all the great British cities. The cost of building has increased with the advance of builders' wages, and rents are higher than they were. But this seems to be nearly the only deduction from the improved condition

Wealth has increased during the same period, more capital has accumulated, and there are more rich and more well-to-do people, and yet Dr. GIFFEN points out that the returns from capital have not been so great in proportion to the returns from labour, and that of the national profit made the larger part has been secured by labour. The wages of the working classes have doubled ; if the profit of capital had doubled, the aggregate income returned to the income tax would be double what it is.

Dr. GIFFEN in his lecture confused himself mainly to the facts, but the next inquiry would obviously be as to the causes of these results. It will probably be found that they

are referable mainly to four causes—first to legislation, secondly to trades-unions, thirdly to the growing prosperity of the country, and fourthly to emigration as a relief to the labour market. Of these, the inquiry into the effect of legislation is the most interesting, because it is to new laws that the Socialist party trust most to promote the good of the people. Their greatest abhorrence seems to be freedom. *Liberté-faire* they look upon as the root of all evil. Their standing doctrine is, that there must be protection to the poor and repression to the rich in order to maintain the social equilibrium.

Perhaps the most effective piece of British legislation as respects the working classes was that free trade in corn which CORNEX and

HENRI did so much to establish, and which was followed by those other tariff reforms which Sir ROBERT FLETCHER and Mr. GLADSTONE carried. But for these reforms the breakfast table of the working man would have been very different to what it is. They made food cheap so far as it was possible to import food, and when they did not make it cheap, they kept it from being dear. Only meat has grown dearer, and now even meat is being imported. The free-trade legislation, however, was obviously no interference between classes, but only the removal of an interference; it set things free, and left them to take their course, and the result has been an enormous gain to all but a section of rural landlords.

The Education Act has been a more direct

Interference with individual liberty, for on the one hand the poor have been compelled to send their children to school, to lose the value of their labour, and to pay the school fee, while at the same time the wealthier classes have been compelled to pay a school rate, and bear the larger share of the cost of education. If it were not that education is for the benefit of the whole community, this would undoubtedly have been to tax one class for the benefit of the other. The expenditure on sanitary legislation stands on much the same footing, for public health is to the benefit of all classes. A fever generated in the back slums spreads its infection to the houses in the best streets. But the cost of sanitary legislation in cities is wholly borne by the poorest class, the poor only feel

it whenever it may have the effect of raising

and even then they get more than a good pro quo.

Railways in England have not been made at the national risk, but by speculative capitalists in search of a good investment; but the poor have gained enormously by the greater facilities of locomotion, because they are able to carry their labour from one part of the country to another with very little loss of time, and at very little expense. All that the Government has done for them in this matter has been to secure cheap Parliamentary trains, and on the great routes even that price is no longer necessary, seeing that railway directors have found out that third and second class passengers pay the best.

Factory legislation has undoubtedly been a restraint on individual liberty, and it has checked the cupidity of both classes alike. It has prevented women and children from selling their labour to an undue extent, and has prevented employers from buying it. Both were only too willing to trade, and there has been a social gain in limiting that trade, and at the same time no appreciable mercantile loss. This is one of the cases in which legislative interference with the sale of labour has shown itself to be advantageous under existing conditions. Legislation, therefore, has undoubtedly had some share in bringing about the improved condition of the working classes, and there is obviously scope for more of it; but it cannot be said to have had the principal share, or to be the chief hope for the future.

The chief question raised by Mr. GARRATT's resolution last night—which was rejected on a division of 33 to 15—was one of broad public policy, viz., whether the Government ought to continue to take upon itself the responsibility of providing and maintaining a slaughterhouse for the metropolis. Besides that, however, some of its supporters showed clearly enough their desire to raise the other question—whether the Glebe Island was not a really suitable site for the metropolitan slaughterhouse, and whether the complaints made about the nuisances caused by it were not exaggerated or altogether untrue. The two sets of issues differ greatly from each other. The question of public policy is one that may be fairly argued out. But whether the abattoirs on Glebe Island are a nuisance or not is to a certain extent a matter of taste, and such matters are beyond dispute. It is, for instance, of no use arguing such points with men who can live at a boiling-down establishment and luxuriate amidst its smells. There is an abundance of evidence that numbers of people residing in the suburbs near Glebe Island suffer in their convenience and comfort through the effects of the operations carried on there. In matters of this nature, if in any judgment should go by the counting of noses; and when to the great majority in a neighbourhood the odours from a slaughterhouse are a palpable offence, the perpetration of the nuisance cannot be defended on the ground that a select few rather enjoy them.

The existence of the nuisance in this case cannot be effectually denied in presence of the positive statements made upon that point; and it is to be remembered that these statements are made after persistent effort and the expenditure of very large sums of money to get rid of the evil. It is no answer to those who complain of the smells to say, "Show us the local death-rate has been excessive." Has no one a right to reside until he is at the point of death? But, besides the smells, there is the danger to women and children in the populous district traversed by the road to the abattoirs. The policy of removing the slaughtering of stock from Glebe Island is in accordance with the policy which led to the establishment of the abattoirs there. Glebe Island was chosen as a site because it was at a considerable and safe distance from the population. The population has spread since then; Glebe Island is, in a certain sense, surrounded. The stock road runs through a well-peopled district. The slaughtering should therefore now, as it was then, and for substantially the same reasons, be removed to a distance.

But, as the Government has decided to discontinue slaughtering at Glebe Island from the close of the present year, the question arises whether it should make provision for carrying on the business at some other place. Mr. GARRATT and other hon. members connected with the stock trade contend that it should. It need not be denied that there was force in some of the arguments they used. The case, however, is to be considered on the general principle that the State should not be concerned in the business of slaughtering, except under circumstances of great urgency, emergency, or with the conduct of commercial undertakings. But why, it is asked, carry on the railways? There may be reasons in favour of the railways which do not exist in favour of abattoirs; but the very fact that the Government has on hand such large undertakings as the railways, the telegraphs, and the post-office, is in itself a reason why the range of State commercial enterprise in other directions should be contracted rather than widened. It may, perhaps, be admitted that when the Glebe Island abattoirs were established the action of the State was founded on sound policy. Private enterprise was then at a comparatively low ebb, and the circumstances of the colony offered it less encouragement. Now, it is practically certain that on the withdrawal of the State private enterprise will promptly step in. Supporters of the resolution argued that if the State withdrew, the effect would be to destroy competition in the open market for the sale of stock, to reduce the value of stock to the producer, and to increase its cost to the consumer through the action of monopolists. There is a popular belief that evils of this kind have prevailed extensively under the present system. But apart from that, the Government did not enter into the business in the first instance for the purpose of promoting competition, checking monopoly, or otherwise interfering with the course of trade; and now that the Government is about to close the establishment at the Glebe Island, it would mistake its true functions if for those purposes it set up a State slaughterhouse elsewhere.

The thirty-second annual meeting of the Randwick Asylum supporters has been held, the usual satisfactory report made, the customary votes of thanks passed, and through all there were evidences of a healthy spirit. The directors see the signs of the times, and they interpret them aright. They are prepared to go hand in hand with any system that promotes earnest and honest measures for the amelioration of the condition of destitute children, and to welcome any assistance that will aid them in their task of fixing the responsibility of support upon the proper persons. Financial success has generally been a characteristic of the Randwick institution. Credit balances and interest on fixed deposits have throughout many years been familiar items in its yearly reports. It is a wealthy institution, and its trouble has been to make a proper disposal of its wealth rather than to find means for the performance of its proper work. Its prosperity has been a good sign of the broad charity of the country as of the financial ability of its directors. But there are other statistics which no citizen of this State can study without shame, so loudly and so clearly do they speak of neglect of parental duty and repudiation of obligations sacred as pain. In the Randwick Asylum, at the close of last year, there were 645 children. Would it not lend an additional interest to their report if the directors could classify these cases as death, destitution, desertion—the first class, orphans; the second, children of parents absolutely poor and incapable of supporting their off-pring; and the third, unwelcome burdens thrust without shame or scruple upon that foster-mother, the State? And is there any truth in the statement that the third class would outnumber the two first by an overwhelming majority? If so, it is a statement which should be published with all possible emphasis. It is only by arousing people to a proper conception of the wrong that any reform will be effected, and the most effective method of arousing them is to demonstrate clearly that they are being systematically and extensively robbed.

It is worse than robbery, however, this crime of child-desertion, yet it is met, or attempted to be met, by legislation adapted to the chastisement of venial sins. It is the greatest difficulty which meets all patrons and governors of institutions for the relief of destitute children; that meets, in fact, every man willing to contribute to the relief of suffering childhood. It forces the question, Is it possible to relieve distress without encouraging fraud? Many people look to the Government for further legislation to this end, and those most familiar with the intricacies of management are most earnest in their appeal for such legislation.

Managers of all systems are at one on that point; it is pleasant and profitable to find them approaching an understanding upon some other; and a passage from a speech by Mr. ARMITAGE gives evidence of an approach which has not before been so clearly perceived. Mr. ARMITAGE said, "The Government had taken steps that were, he thought, just, and in encouraging the boarding-out system, he was sure that none present having the welfare of these outcasts at heart would blame the Government for seeking to surround the children with good home influences that would fit them for the future—that would fit them to fight the battle of life; and if they failed in that, they would fall in one of the principal objects of the institution." If this sort of feeling be common to the directors, we shall hear no more wrangling about conflicting proprietary interests in the children. Randwick directors will be glad to meet the boarding-out officer, and to enable him to effect that desirable change of "good home influences" for the unhomely barrack system wherever opportunity occurs. Such an understanding would be as satisfactory to the public as beneficial to the children, and would ultimately tend to the institution reverting to its original purpose, which was the relief of actual outcast children of the gutters and the slums.

It would have been more satisfactory, perhaps, if a resolution which induced the MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS to recommend the MINISTER FOR WORKS to send to England for the iron bridge superstructure required for the Home-bush-Waratah railway extension had been stated more explicitly. There was a general hope amongst the promoters of what is called "Colony" industries that the bridge could be constructed in the colony; the tenders of some local firms would find acceptance. They have been disappointed. The three tenders that were sent in were so much above English prices that the MINISTER has determined to send to England for the bridge. The specifications appear to have been carefully made to ensure the colony getting the right kind of work and material. Colonial tenders have no reason to complain of this. It is one thing to give encouragement to colonial industry, it is quite another to permit inferior work or material on such structures as will be required on the Home-bush-Waratah line. A respondent, who assumed the name of "Colonist," takes exception to the stringency of the specifications. But at a time when English bridgework is challenged, there is little need for wonder that the Government should desire beforehand to make stipulations which will ensure satisfactory results. Tenders from three local firms, we are told, averaged from 105 to 200 per cent. above the English price; but this is on the assumption that that price would be enhanced 42 per cent. by the rigidity of the terms of the contract. Price, however, is not the only factor a Minister has to take into consideration in determining upon a tender in the colony. The state of the labour market and the possibility of delay have also to be thought of. Considering the quantity of work that has been done for us of late elsewhere, on account of the scarcity of labour in this colony, it would have been a mistake on the part of the MINISTER if he had overlooked the labour question. Not to securing good material and workmanship, it is of the utmost importance that the work should be completed contemporaneously with other parts of the line, or the outlay on those works would remain unproductive, from the fact that they could not be used. It is tolerably certain that the material for the bridge would have been imported. Although there have been many costly experiments in the way of making iron, they have not proved an unqualified success. Therefore the advantage of having the superstructures made in the colony is narrowed down to the employment of labour, and it cannot fairly be argued that we have the labour to spare. When the MINISTER decides the full reasons for his determination it will most probably be found that that determination is the wisest that could have been arrived at.

The Local Option League has celebrated its first annual meeting with signs of more vitality than was promised by its inception a year ago. Aimed at it did to bring together an army of existing forces for its work in that respect is greater than that of destroying the common enemy may prove to be when once these forces are combined and brought unitarily to bear upon him. Some organizations for the suppression of intemperance move upon such narrow lines that united effort is not easily obtained. This also, to combine local and non-local abstainers in the judgment of not a few to unite pure iron and very poor clay. The result of a year's effort is greater than some friends of this movement had dared to hope. Necessarily the cause of a Local Option League may be made to embrace numerous subjects; and it is perhaps a weakness that it should do so. Many of these

are of grave importance, and call for distinct treatment. They may be touched incidentally, but probably their work would be done if attention and effort could be concentrated upon that main purpose. It has been pointed out full often that in matters of this kind the first thing to be done is to create public sentiment. If it is possible, it certainly is less to impose summary laws upon people who have every reason, in the way of disposition and interest not to observe them. Whatever may be the opinion of some persons as to Sunday liquor trading, the fact that the law is "extensively and systematically broken" shows that on the part of many there is still lacking a disposition to keep it. The League is naturally led to exert itself during Parliamentary elections. If at such times only, not much good will come of it. The process of educating public thought must be done before the testing time comes. The object sought by local option carries others with it. Given no licensed houses, there are no liquorists. But, Sunday having said, the whole thing turns upon the strength of public thought; for if there be no more than a bare majority of people in its favour, instead of licensed public houses, there may be a very gross shop, and numerous other evils, many times worse, which, the whole system is based upon the fundamental principle of representative government.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

According to our calculations of this morning, it will be seen that the Queen was not recovered from the injury to her knee, which was occasioned by a fall some months ago, and this appears to be affecting her health. The discovery of a number of packets containing dynamite near the Eastern terminus of the London and North-Eastern Railway, before the intended departure by train of the Prince of Wales, seems to leave little doubt that an attempt upon his life was meditated. Regarding affairs in the Sudan, it is stated that Gordon Pasha has succeeded, in his negotiations with a number of Arab sheiks, who favoured the pretensions of El Mahdi, in obtaining their submission to the Egyptian Government. It is announced that Dr. Moran, the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, is about to be created a Cardinal.

The following is the business paper of the Legislative Council for today (Wednesday):—Questions: Mr. FIDGINGTON to ask the Representative of the Government: 1. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1883? 2. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1884? 3. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1885? 4. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1886? 5. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1887? 6. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1888? 7. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1889? 8. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1890? 9. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1891? 10. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1892? 11. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1893? 12. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1894? 13. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1895? 14. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1896? 15. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1897? 16. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1898? 17. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1899? 18. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1900? 19. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1901? 20. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1902? 21. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1903? 22. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1904? 23. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1905? 24. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1906? 25. 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What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1920? 39. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1921? 40. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1922? 41. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1923? 42. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1924? 43. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1925? 44. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1926? 45. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1927? 46. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1928? 47. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1929? 48. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1930? 49. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1931? 50. What was the net receipt per cent. of the loan of £2,000,000 in 1932? 51. 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SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

KYNTOON RACE MEETING.

MELBOURNE, TUESDAY.
The following are the entries for the Kyntoon Races, which take place on Saturday.

KYNTOON HANDICAP.	
Black Diamond	100
Black Diamond	100
Black Diamond	100
Black Diamond	100
Black Diamond	100
Black Diamond	100
Black Diamond	100
Black Diamond	100
Black Diamond	100
Black Diamond	100

GEOLOGICAL CLUB.

MELBOURNE, TUESDAY.
The following are the names of the Geological Club.

Mr. J. H. G. G.	Mr. J. H. G. G.
Mr. J. H. G. G.	Mr. J. H. G. G.
Mr. J. H. G. G.	Mr. J. H. G. G.
Mr. J. H. G. G.	Mr. J. H. G. G.
Mr. J. H. G. G.	Mr. J. H. G. G.

THE AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN.

TAMWORTH, TUESDAY.
The match between the Australian Eleven and the Tamworth Eleven was played on Tuesday.

The match between the Australian Eleven and the Tamworth Eleven was played on Tuesday. The Australian Eleven won by 100 runs.

THE NATIONAL REGATTA.

A meeting of the committee of the National Regatta was held on Tuesday.

A meeting of the committee of the National Regatta was held on Tuesday. The committee decided on the following programme.

ATHLETICS.

The first athletic competition, Messrs. Miller, Foley, and...

RIFLE SHOOTING.

After a pause on Saturday afternoon, Captain Lines of the...

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIAN ELEVEN V. FIFTEEN OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The match between the Australian Eleven and the Fifteen of New South Wales was played on Saturday.

THE Y.R.C. COMMITTEE.

The Y.R.C. committee, Mr. Melbourne correspondent...

AMUSEMENTS.

ORGAN RECITAL.

An organ recital was given by Mr. T. H. G. G. at the...

CONCERT.

A concert in connection with St. Michael's Church of the...

THE MILITARY OFFENCE OF SMOKING IN THE STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir, Advertising to a paragraph which appeared in a recent issue...

THE OFFENCE OF SMOKING IN THE STREET.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir, Advertising to a paragraph which appeared in a recent issue...

WEATHER MAP.

From TELEGRAPHIC...
The following are the weather conditions...

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ANTHONY, HORDEN, AND SONS.

FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE FUTURE.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE FUTURE.

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LURWOOD.

O LET, a Blacksmith's SHOP, use of tools. 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502, 1504, 1506, 1508, 1510, 1512, 1514, 1516, 1518, 1520, 1522, 1524, 1526, 1528, 1530, 1532, 1534, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1542, 1544, 1546, 15